Kathy Carlson, Chair

December 11, 2001

- Introduction of Panel Members
- Overview of Initiative 2
- Summary of Pilots
- Individual Element Briefings
- Wrap-up

Panel Members

- William Madia, Element 1
- Richard Black, Element 2
- Alan Parker, Element 3
- Bruce Tarter, Element 4
- Kathy Carlson, chair and Element 5
- Elaine Merchant, administrative support

Overview of Initiative 2

Tailoring requirements, standards, and authorization bases to changing DOE missions and hazards to facilitate innovative cleanup approaches and operational efficiency, reduce time at risk, and assure protection of our workers.

(expanded to include R&D)

Champions
Kathy Carlson, NNSA/NV
Alan Parker, Kaiser-Hill Company

Principles for taking ISM to Next Level

- Tailor and defend requirements for operations
- Assure mature ISM self-assessment process
- Validation of self-assessment by renowned experts
- Commitment and consistency in application by Senior Leaders

KC Order Reduction Process

- Since 1996, evaluated 180 DOE orders; able to eliminate 140 by using industry standards
- Implemented third party reviews by recognized experts
- Benefits:
 - Reduced field (down 21) and contractor (down 100) FTE requirements
 - \$ 2.8 M in cost reduction / avoidance
 - Established a culture of ownership and accountability
- Next Steps:

Manage "order creep"

Utilize lessons learned at SNL

Fernald Environmental Management Pilot

- Evaluated total set of applicable requirements
- Mutual agreement (HQ/Field/contractor) on deletion of redundant DOE requirement and tailored implementation of others
- Next Steps:

Promote increased HQ/Field/contractor teaming

Define "right" set of requirements for future work

Sandia National Laboratories Self-Governance Model (Non-Nuclear Operations)

- Will Streamline requirements laws, statutes, and regulations
- Develop and Implement an "assurance & oversight" model
- Time Line:

Initiate Pilot	10/15/01
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Complete Pilot 4/30/02

Assess Results 10/31/02

Nevada – Application of Work Smart Standards

- Work Smart Standards draws on industry standards
- Work authorization process focuses on major risks and controls
- Next Steps:

Manage "directives creep"

Increase contractor use of recognized experts

Enhance contractor self-assessment program

Proposal: Nevada – Fast Design/Construct

- Mapping current design/construct process and comparing to commercial processes for low-risk facilities
- Will define differences, evaluate risk, and develop risk mitigation techniques
- Expected Benefit: *Reduction of cycle time by 45%-60%*
- Proposal to NNSA on January 15, 2002



Element 1

Eliminating Redundancy of Requirements

William J. Madia
Director
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

December 11–12, 2001 Washington, DC

> OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

DOE Orders overlap significantly with federal and state laws

DOE ES&H Orders

Operational performance results expectations

PLUS

Micro-management thru "how to" detail

Laws & Standards
Operational
performance results
expectations



DOE's approach to requirements management entails significant administrative cost

- Significant DOE resources devoted to maintaining these requirements
- Amplified micro-management (i.e., "how to do it") thru cascading effect by the DOE Field structure



 Multiple and inconsistent interpretations of DOE Orders across DOE sites



M&O and M&I contracts can be easily modified to address these issues

Laws and Directives Clause

Revise to focus on industry standards

ISM Clause

Revise to focus on management system certification



DOE's line management approach must:

Focus on facilitating contractor achievement of mission objectives

Rely on DOE-IA for oversight of contractor regulatory performance



DOE's regulatory oversight approach must focus on monitoring the contractor's:

Delivery of Regulatory Results

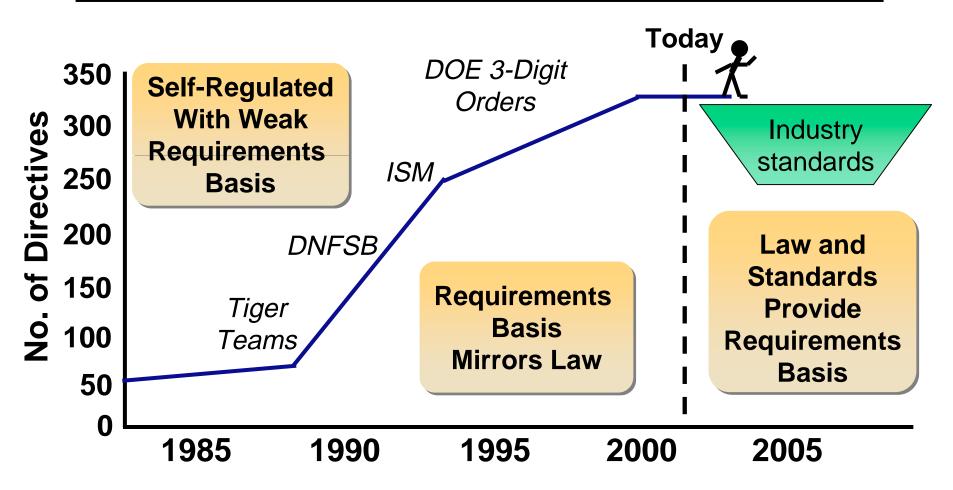
- Stay the course on Performance-Based Management
- Focus on outcomeoriented measures associated with critical areas of performance

Responsible Stewardship

- Adopt a "certification" paradigm for management system oversight
 - > ISM
 - > VPP
 - > ISO 14001
 - > etc.
- Maintain operational awareness



We can now move to industry standards without diminishing performance





Summary of Path Forward

- Develop Model Contract
 - ➤ DOE Directives Clause
 - > ISM Clause
 - Scope of Work
- > Close Regulatory Gaps thru Rulemaking
 - > PAAA
 - > Accelerators



Summary of Path Forward (cont.)

> Incorporate Model IA Oversight Program

- Focus on strategic lagging indicators
- > Identify relevant management system "certifications"

> Test These Ideas

- Analyze results from Sandia pilot
- Conduct a pilot at ORNL, covering all facilities and operations (nuclear and non-nuclear)



Perspectives on DOE Authorization Basis Process

Corporate Strategies to Further Mission Success

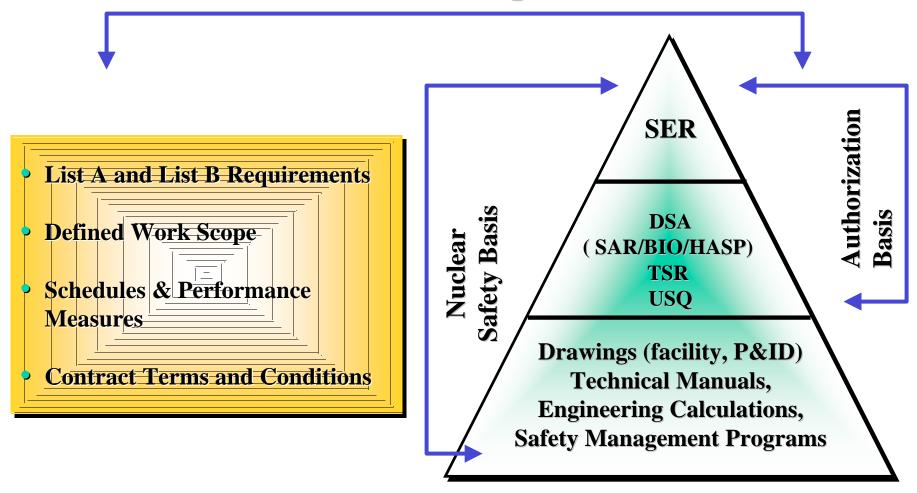
Richard Black, Director

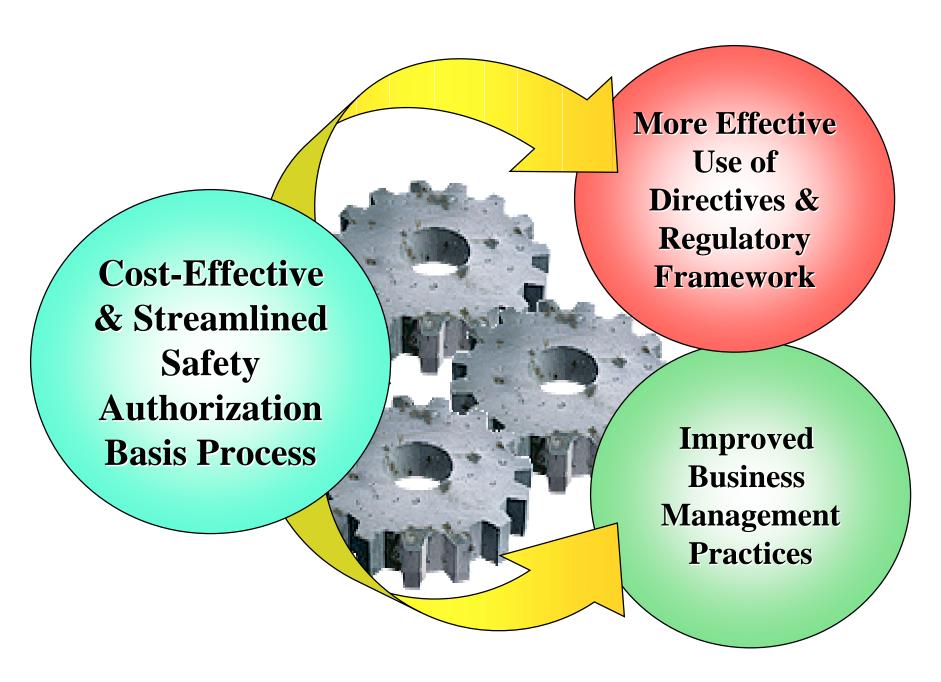
Office of Nuclear & Facility Safety Policy

- Richard.black@eh.doe.gov
- •(301) 903-3465

Generic Depiction of AB Framework (Nuclear)

Authorization Agreement

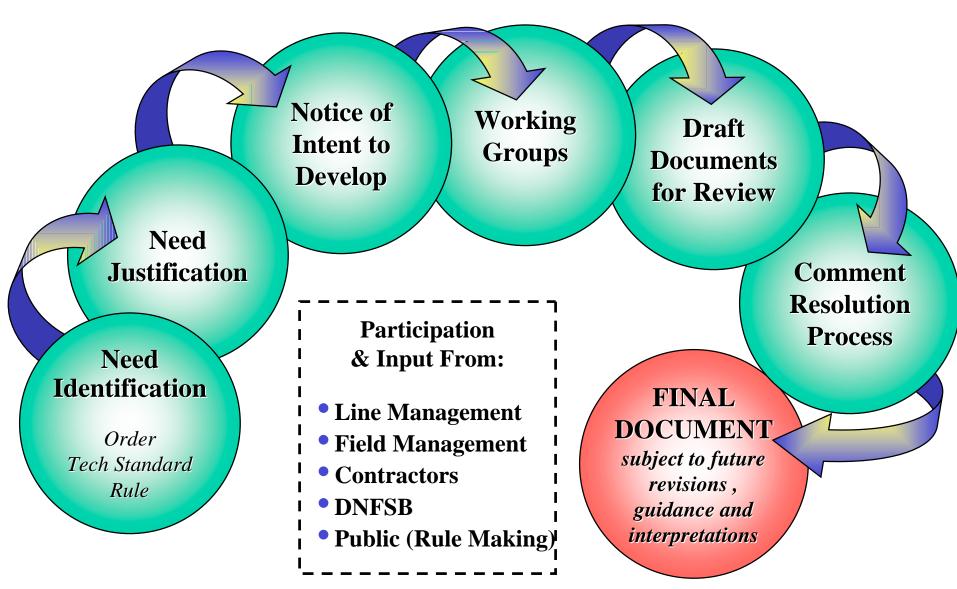




Two-Fold Corporate Strategy

More Effective Use of Existing Regulatory Framework Influencing Requirements Development Process

(Simple Depiction)

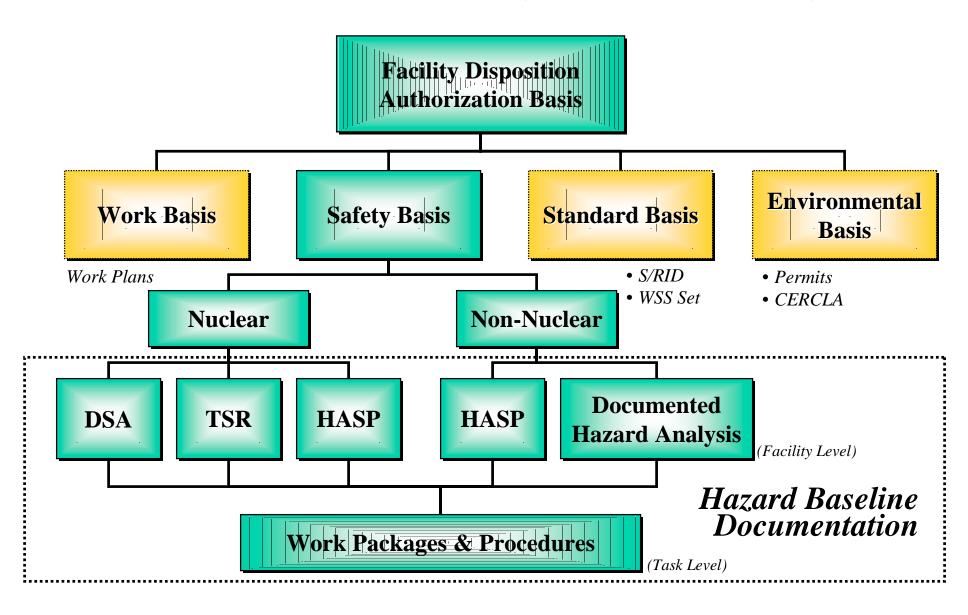


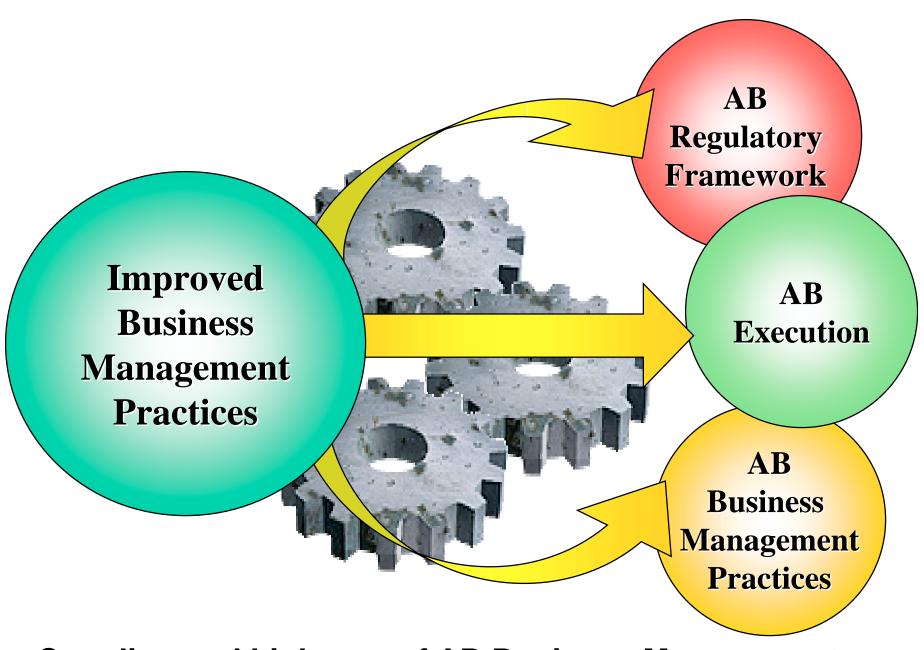
More Effective Use of Stable Regulatory Framework

Examples of Inherent Flexibilities

- Tailoring of Requirements
 - S/RIDs, Work Smart Standards
 - Applicability Determination
- Safe Harbors (Ten in Part 830)
 - BIO for facility deactivation phase
 - HASP for decommissioning phase
 - TSD for transportation
- Regulatory Exemptions
- Grading of Implementation Approaches
 - Graded DSA for Category 2 & 3 facilities

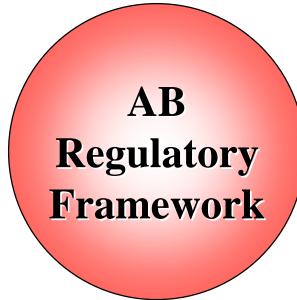
Case Study: Modern Interpretation of Authorization Basis (DOE-STD-1120)





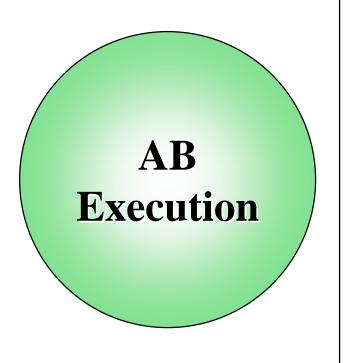
Coupling and Linkages of AB Business Management Practices, AB Execution & AB Regulatory Framework

Potential Opportunities for Improvement



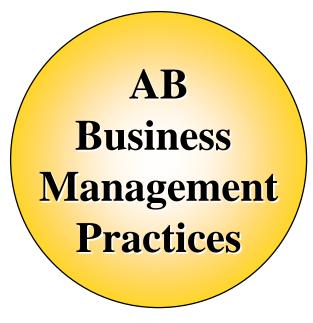
- Directives Linked to Facility Mission & Lifecycle
- Convergence with Commercial standards
- Tailoring of Requirements to Work and Hazards
- More Effective Communication of Regulatory Requirements and Intent by DOE--clearer Directives!
- Streamlined DOE Review and Approval Process
- Flow-down of Requirements
- Change Management Control

Potential Opportunities for Improvement



- Early and Active Engagement of Workers---hazards identification, Standards, work approaches, interface with subject matter experts, corrective actions, lessons learned
- More Effective Identification and Understanding of Risks & Hazards
- More Efficient Application of Standards--- Cost-effective implementation strategies
- Better Planning for the Unexpected-- USQ

Potential Opportunities for Improvement



- Robust & Effective Contractual Clauses--- Link Performance Expectations, Accountability Mechanisms & Rewards/Incentives
- Clear Definition of Institutional Roles and Responsibilities
- Strengthened DOE & Contractor Technical Competency & Skill-mix
- Coupling of Priorities and Budget Decisions
- Adaptation of Other Agency & Commercial Industry Practices

Taking ISM to the Next Level

Removing Barriers to Success

Streamlining DOE AB Process

- Greater Partnership and Communication among DOE and Contractor players:
 - Regulatory Framework---interpretation, applicability, intent, and flexibility
 - Cost-effectiveness of implementation strategies

Model: Build on DOE-STD-1120 & 10 CFR 830 Rule Approach

Taking ISM to the Next Level

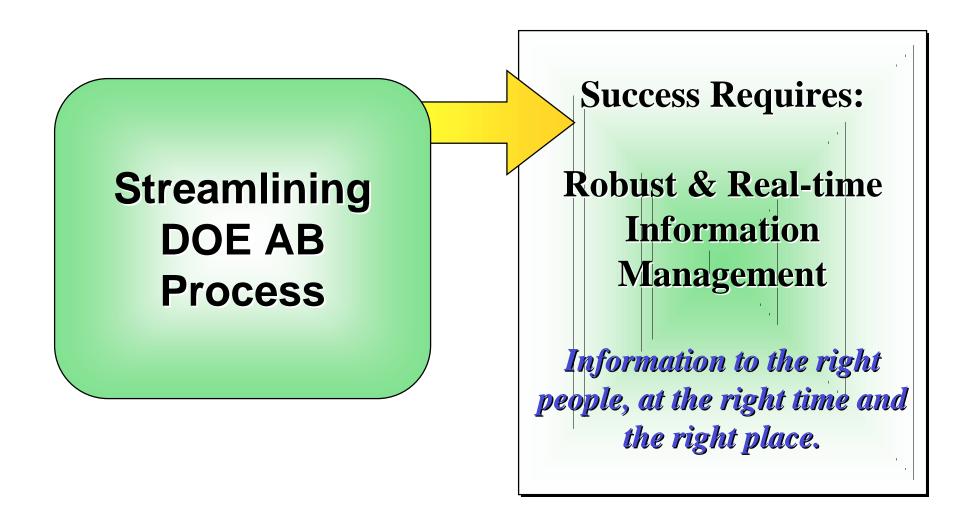
Removing Barriers to Success

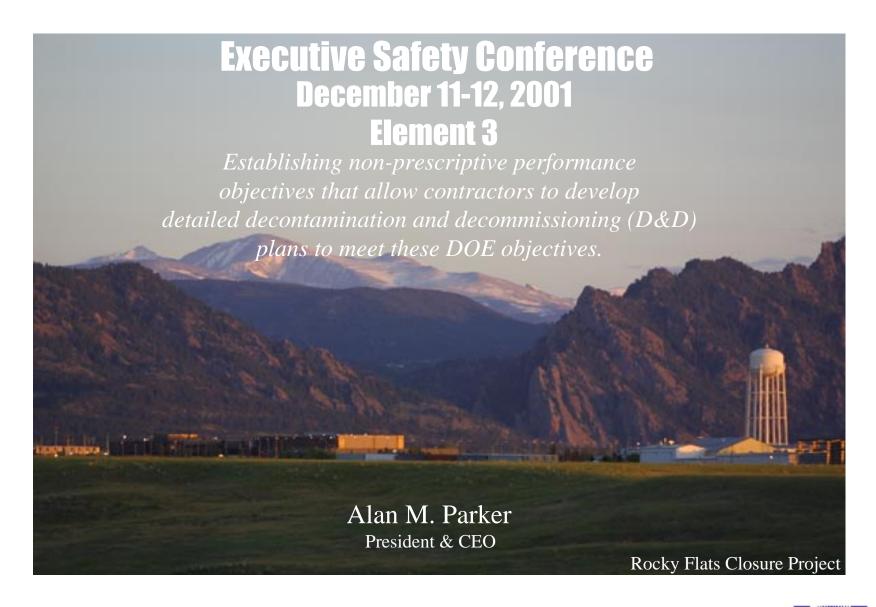
Streamlining DOE AB Process

- Strengthen Linkages Between AB Execution, AB Regulatory Framework, and AB Business Management Practices:
 - Expectations and End-Result Performance Objectives
 - "Right Sizing" of Work Controls and Practices
 - Progress Evaluation, Accountability Mechanisms & Rewards & Incentives

Taking ISM to the Next Level

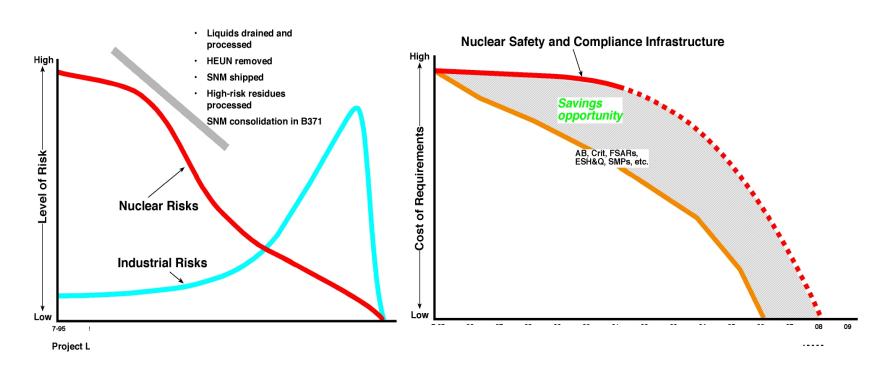
Removing Barriers to Success





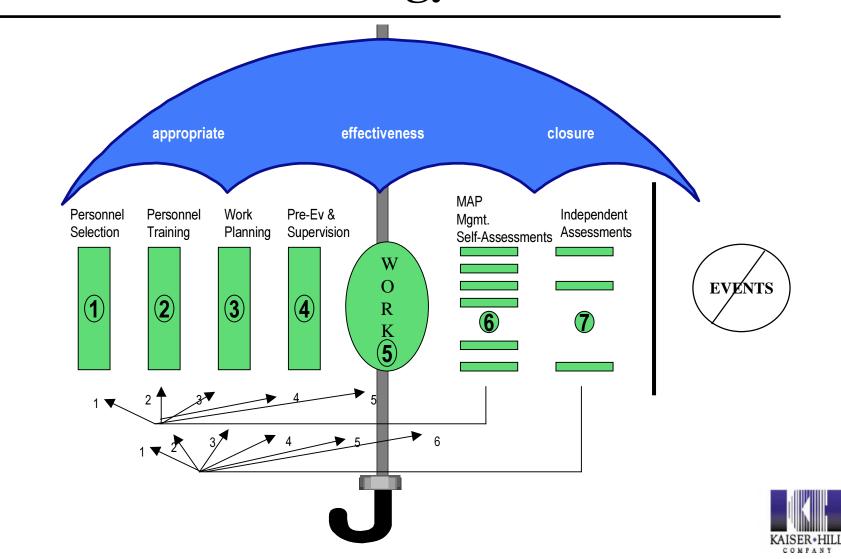


Establishing Non-Prescriptive Performance Objectives Graded Requirements -- A Key To Accelerated Closure





Establishing Non-Prescriptive Performance Objectives Strategy



Establishing Non-Prescriptive Performance Objectives

Establishing a New Licensing Approach at DOE Facilities

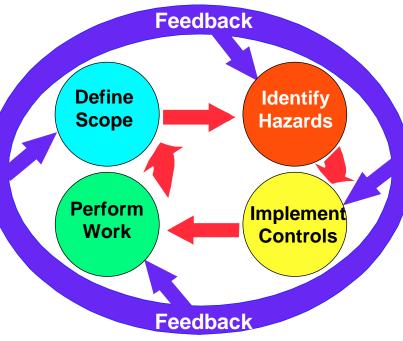
- Reference to DOE-approved Safety Management Programs
- Definition of approved activities
- Definition of hazard identification and analysis
- Accident Analysis
- Process for derivation of technical safety requirements
- Description of technical safety requirements
- Safety and operating limits
- Administrative controls
- Design features



Establishing Non-Prescriptive Performance Objectives

Assuring Contractor Commitments & Integration of DOE Requirements

- Use of Federal law
 - OSHA
 - 10CFR835
 - 10CFR830.120
- Contract requirements
 - Direct order incorporation
 - Penalty clauses
 - Performance-based safety incentives
- Price Anderson





Establishing Non-Prescriptive Performance Objectives

Assuring Contractor Commitments & Integration of DOE Requirements

- Authorization Basis documents
 - Commitment and compliance with Safety Management Programs
 - Other Authorization Basis requirements
 - Minimum operational control features
- Authorization agreements
 - Integration of contract and AB requirements
 - Safety performance objectives
- Philosophical alignment



Establishing Non-Prescriptive Performance Objectives

Typical Performance Objectives

- Contract language
- Contract definition
 - Category 1, 2, and 3 events
 - Use of Comprehensive
 Expectations in Category 3
 - 12 month TRCR exceeding 3.5
 - 12 month LWCR exceeding 2.0
 - 15 serious TSR violations in a one-year time period
 - 8 serious fire impairments over
 30 days in one month
 - Skin contamination events
 - Offsite releases
 - Others tailored to work

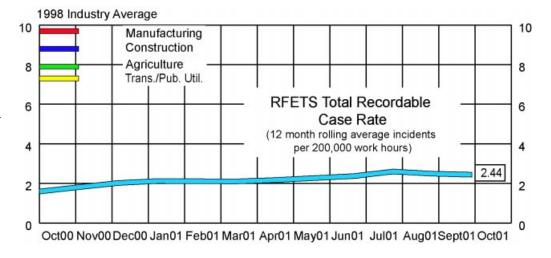


Packaging LECO crucibles



Establishing Non-Prescriptive Performance Objectives Typical Performance Objectives (cont.)

- Statistical-based upper and lower control limits
- Authorization Basis
 - Minimum necessary controls
 - Controls based on function
 - Step-out criteria



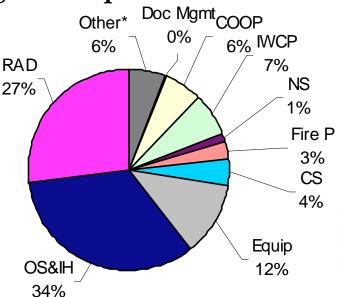


Establishing Non-Prescriptive Performance Objectives Typical Performance Objectives (cont.)

- Self-assessment reporting
 - Continuous improvement through tracking and trending
 - Safety Management Program implementation

Independent reporting

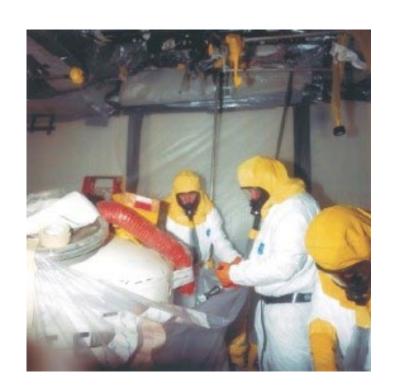
Total Events = 526





Establishing Non-Prescriptive Performance Objectives Timely Review and Approvals

- Clear communication on expectations
- Conflict resolution through partnering
- Joint expectation development
- Interim reviews
- Use of development schedules
- Review progress at senior management levels



Removing risk is safety



Element 4 Achieving and Maintaining a Standards-Based Safety System



DOE Executive Safety Conference December 11, 2001

C. Bruce Tarter
Director

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Confirmation of our Work Smart Standards (WSS) in March 1999 was a key step in implementing LLNL's ISM system



- ISM is a standards-based system for managing ES&H
- The WSS process allowed LLNL and NNSA/OAK to select the "right" set of ES&H standards
 - based on hazards of our work
 - involved those doing the work as well as ES&H experts
 - buy-in of our employees
- Provides added stability to the standards to which we are expected to adhere
 - formal process for managing changes
- The WSS set is a key component of a viable ISM system
 - provides a credible set of hazard control "standards" in the ISM work cycle
 - the on-going WSS process helps ensure appropriate safety standards in a rapidly changing R&D work environment

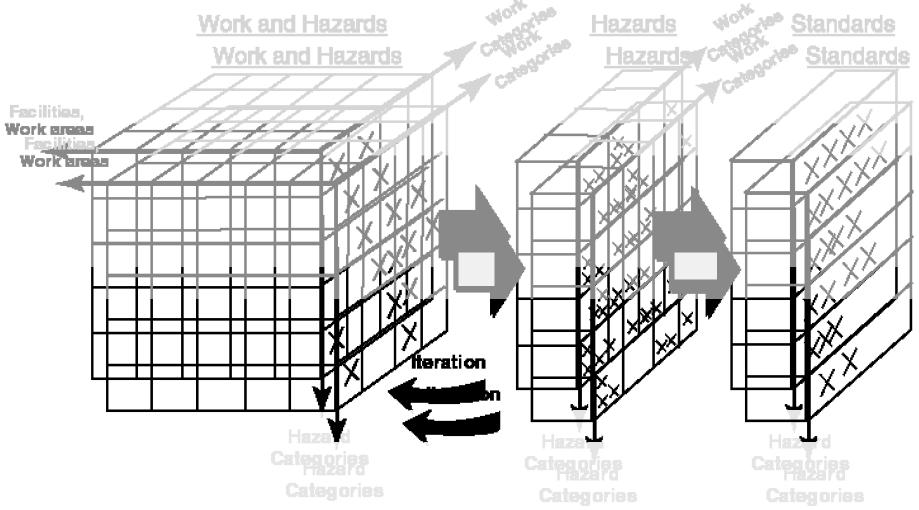
WSS at LLNL was done in active partnership with DOE and UC



- OAK Manager (Jim Turner, now Camille Yuan-Soo Hoo) and I are committed to WSS as a part of ISM
 - has allowed us to jointly tailor ES&H Standards to our site
- Jointly developing WSS at LLNL has demonstrated the effective partnership of DOE/NNSA, UC and LLNL
 - delegated day-to-day oversight to senior managers
 - frequent working meetings occurred to move process forward and solve problems
 - Issues Resolution Process invoked only once
- LLNL and DOE/OAK WSS Convened Group co-leads were senior-line managers
- Lessons Learned from LANL, LBNL and others were recognized and used to improve our process
- The DNFSB was an involved stakeholder

Facility personnel identified the work and hazards in a representative set of facilities...

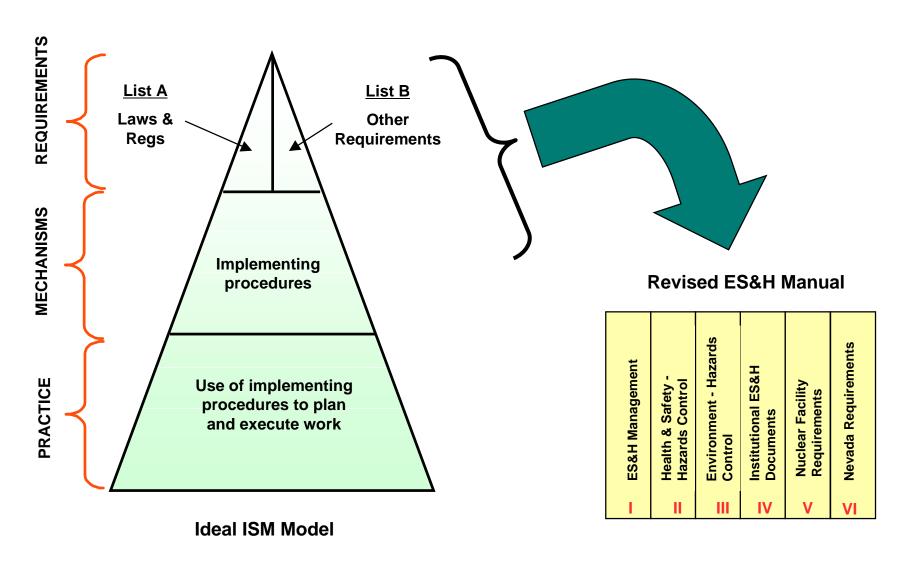




...then appropriate standards were selected for the various hazard categories and rolled up across all facilities

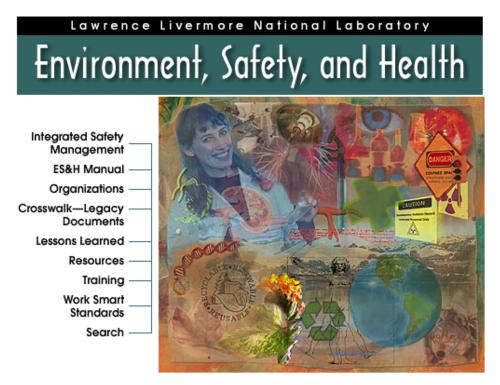
Following confirmation, the WSS set was implemented through revised manuals and strengthened implementing procedures





Our ES&H Home page provides links to the updated 6-volume ES&H manual as well as the WSS set





The new ES&H Manual is now available and replaces the Health & Safety Manual, Environmental Compliance Manual, and other implementing documents.

See the <u>Crosswalk--Legacy Documents</u> to the ES&H Manual for further information.

WSS are an integral and essential part of our Integrated Safety Management System



- WSS are identified in the DOE/UC Contract and described in our ISM System Description document
- WSS flow to our ES&H Manual as LLNL requirements for working safely
- We developed nine local WSS Standards to address gaps identified by Standards Identification Teams
 - these include: HEPA Filters, Ergonomics, Pressure Safety, and Configuration
 Management
 - several of these standards have been used by other organizations to address similar issues
- Activities are in place to maintain a viable set of WSS
 - subject matter experts assigned
 - change control process active
- WSS process results in a standards-based system with expert field interpretation by ES&H support teams

Path forward



- Continue the transition to a standards based ES&H management system
- Reinforce the concept of WSS through strong management support of the process for new and revised requirements
- Involve the Laboratories and other contractor personnel in the development of new requirements
- Adopt industry consensus standards in lieu of developing new DOE orders wherever possible

Executive Safety Conference Session 2

Element 5

Kathy Carlson, Manager NNSA/NV

Maintaining Federal and contractor technical capabilities.

Recruiting/Retaining Federal Staff

Current environment:

- Reduced Mission/ Budgets/ Staffing Levels
- Adverse Media Coverage regarding nuclear mission
- Unclear Lines of Responsibility

What is needed:

- Senior Management Commitment to Define Roles and Responsibilities
- Retention Flexibilities Retention Allowances, Awards, Training, Mentoring, etc.
- Recruitment Flexibilities Excepted Service Appointments, Recruitment and Relocation Bonuses, Dual Compensation Waivers, Direct Hire Authority, Intern Programs

Recruiting/Retaining Contractor Staff

Current environment:

- New Work Culture of Generation X
- Availability of Candidates/Salary Competition
- Expert Based Culture

What is needed:

- Planning for New Culture experience and personal marketability vs. loyalty and stability
- Pay Flexibilities
- Term Contracts with progressive incentives

Subcontractor Worker Qualification

Current environment:

- Lack of Clear, Tailored Federal/M&O Expectations
 Articulated in Subcontracts
- Oversight depth and frequency Not Inline With Expectations
- Performance Incentives/Penalties Use Needs Improvement

What is needed:

- Federal/Contractor Partnering to define "necessary and sufficient" expectations
- Align Oversight, Performance Incentives/Penalties with New Expectations

Path Forward

Federal

- Use of Pre-retirement Mentors as a part of Succession Planning
- Reinforce Use of Critical Technical Capability Staffing Plans
- Recruit and Rehire Federal Annuitants
- Clearer expectations to the M&O in the application of Federal requirements to subcontractors

Path Forward

Contractors

- Enhanced succession planning in the core areas
- Term employment contracts with progressive retention bonuses
- Continue Shift from Expert Based to Standards based
- Use incentives/penalties for performance
- Clearer articulation of expectations in sub-contractor contracts and subsequent validation of performance
- Reinforce Use of Critical Technical Capability Staffing Plans

Executive Safety Conference Session 2

Wrap-up